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to yellowish, generally with very distinct green rays; sex dimorphism of shell not well shown.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS:—This genus is set aside solely on shell characters. The sub-genus, *Pseudoön*, serves as a good connecting link between *Obovaria* and *Nephronaias*. Chiefly because of the lack of much specialization of the mantle border antero-ventrad to the branchial opening *Unio ligamentina* (Lam.) is taken out of Simpson's grouping of it as a *Lampsilis*. In this State this genus is best represented by *N. ligamentina* and *ellipsiformis* (Lea).

(To be continued.)

OUR BIRDS IN THE AUTUMN OF 1914.

BY BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

The observation of bird life in autumn must be somewhat unsatisfactory to many lovers of nature. Not a few of the species become gradually much reduced in numbers; they are usually silent, and spend most of the day hidden away in shrubbery. Unless the observer has great enthusiasm in his work, and can devote sufficient time to it, he will not succeed in discovering but comparatively few of the many species that are still staying with us. The writer has found this to be true in his own case, and only when his efforts have been uniformly sustained day after day has he obtained such a record as is shown in the present article.

To show the truth of this statement, I may say that 35 species were recorded only once in one of the autumn months in 1914. These species were: Cardinal, Blackburnian, Wilson, Tennessee, Myrtle, Connecticut, Black-throated Blue, Warblers, Baltimore Oriole, Hummingbird, Scarlet Tanager, Phoebe, Kingbird, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Bobwhite, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Flicker, Mourning Dove, Winter Wren, Catbird, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Hell Diver, Blue-headed and Yellow-throated Vireos, Chickadee, Tree Fox, Lark, White-throated, Sparrows, Red-winged Blackbird, Towhee, Screech Owl, Pine Grosbeak, Mallard.

The paucity of interesting observations of the habits of the

many species mentioned in this article is due to the fact that the writer has hitherto only incidentally studied the habits of birds, his time having been mostly taken up in obtaining the largest number of species possible during the different seasons of the year. This was done to secure data about the distribution and migration of our birds.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—Heard first Blue Jay in Lawton, four miles from Bankson Lake.—2.—Arrived at Notre Dame, Ind.—Great scarcity of birds a. m. and p. m.—4.—Cardinal on hill-side near St. Joseph's Lake; red under tail but no where else; call-note.—21 species in two hours, a. m.—9.—Song of Thrasher—complete, low and sweet.—10.—A. M. Magnolia Warblers plentiful.—12.—Scarlet Tanager—body yellow, wings and tail black.—Goldfinches still in summer plumage.—18.—First Hermit Thrush, in row of box-elders—very still and hidden.—Female Tennessee Warbler.—19.—A dead Red-head in oak grove.—23.—Turned cool after a week of extremely warm weather.—Autumn migrants late.—Redstarts plentiful west of ice-house.—First Yellow Palm Warblers—plentiful in fields and along roadsides.—30.—Bluebirds and Myrtle Warblers in St. Mary's property, in field containing a few apple trees.—Golden-crowned Kinglets plentiful just inside St. Mary's gate.

There were 17 records for the Chipping Sparrows in 1913 against 2 in 1914. I often find this Sparrow rare in autumn. The Redstart had 12 records in 1913 and only 2 in 1914. As a rule I have not made many records of this warbler in autumn. Another species seldom seen at this season is the Maryland Yellowthroat—4 records in two years. In the last two years September had but 4 records for the Indigo bird; in 1912 there were 9 records. A very rare species both in spring and autumn is the Wilson Warbler—one records in September 1914 and one in August 1912.

OCTOBER.

11.—Wren-like call-note of Ruby-crowned Kinglet; a few notes of the song also. This call-note is an easy way of distinguishing the Ruby-crowned from the Golden-crowned.—Cooler after a month of dry, warm weather.—14.—Note of White-crowned Sparrow resembles one of the Meadowlark's.—Birds abundant near ice-house and in hedges along roadside.—22 species seen today.—22.—Weather fine for nearly a week.—Great increase of

many species.—A pair of Pine Grosbeaks near ice-house; male reddish on head and back; female mottled with brownish and lighter; call-note, distinctive.—25.—Musical call-note of Tree Sparrow in a field; none seen.—27.—First snowfall; few species seen.—31.—A. M.—St. Mary's property.—A large flock of Killdeer flying around a field when flushed.—Fox Sparrows and Chickadees in trees on bank of St. Joseph River.—Weather warm and day bright.

In 1913 there were 5 records for the Flicker, the last made on the 10th; in 1914 the only record for the species was on the 21st. The Tree Sparrow was recorded on 7 days in 1913 and only once in 1914. The Fox Sparrow also had 7 records in 1913 and two in 1914. The Yellow-billed Cuckoo had one record in 1914 and none in 1913. A very rare species here at all seasons of the year is the Winter Wren—one record this year.

NOVEMBER.

6.—Fine weather.—Call-note of Pine Grosbeak, flying, a. m.—8.—A number of Brown Creepers seen.—Golden-crowned Kinglets in spruce trees on Novitiate grounds.—Musical call-note of Tree Sparrow.—Snowbirds plentiful.—10.A. M.—Clear and windy.—Only 3 species seen.—12.—4:15 p. m.—Kinglets near Grotto.—Flock of birds flying high—perhaps Goldfinches.—16.—Snowstorm.—Only heard Crow.)21.—Large flock of crows in grove near Novitiate; kept moving; no time when all were resting; cawing continuously; watched them five minutes when most of them departed; a few remained even as I passed by.—22.—6:45 A. M.—Two Robins near chicken yard of Seminary.

The Meadowlark was not recorded in 1914; one record in 1913—the 4th.—The Killdeer had 2 records in 1914; none in 1913.—The Chickadee had one record in 1914 and 18 in 1913. Here is an instance of great disparity in distribution, for which this species is remarkable.—The Fox Sparrow had a single record in 1914 and none in 1913.—The same was true of the White-throated Sparrow and Bluebird.—The Kingfisher had no record in 1914 and one in 1913.—The Hairy Woodpecker had a record identical with the Kingfisher.—The Towhee and Red-winged Blackbird each had one record in 1913 and 1914.—The Golden-crowned Kinglet had 3 records in 1914 and 2 in 1913.—The Screech Owl was recorded once in 1914 and twice in 1913.—The Myrtle

Warbler had 2 records in 1914 and one in 1913.—The Hell Diver was not recorded in 1914 and was seen three times in 1913.—The Pine Grosbeak had no record for 1913.

SEPTEMBER.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Crow, 1, 4, 5 to 9, 11, 12, 13, 16,
17, 19, 20, 22 to 30. | Maryland Yellowthroat, 3, 10. |
| Blue Jay, 1 to 30. | Wilson Warbler, 8. |
| Red-head Woodpecker, 1 to 7,
9 to 24, 26 to 30. | Bay-breasted Warbler, 12, 23. |
| Downy Woodpecker, 2, 4, 5, 7,
8, 14 to 24, 26, 28, 29, 30. | Tennessee Warbler, 18. |
| Goldfinch, 2 to 29. | Yellow Palm Warbler, 23 to 29. |
| Song Sparrow, 2 to 13, 15, 16,
18 to 30. | Myrtle Warbler, 30. |
| Vesper Sparrow, 3, 4, 15. | Bronzed Grackle, 2 to 8, 10, 11,
12, 14 to 24, 28, 29, 30. |
| Field Sparrow, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9,
12 to 30. | Kingfisher, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12,
16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23. |
| Chipping Sparrow, 5, 16. | Mourning Dove, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
to 10, 16, 18, 27, 29. |
| White-throated Sparrow, 24 to
29. | Cowbird, 3, 13, 18, 20. |
| Lark Sparrow, 30. | Towhee, 25, 26. |
| Cardinal, 4. | House Wren, 1, 5, 7, 10 to 16,
18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28. |
| Meadowlark, 17, 19, 23, 24, 27,
29, 30. | Flicker, 1, 3 to 7, 10 to 13, 16,
18 to 21, 23, 26. |
| Robin, 1 to 9, 11, 14, 15, 17 to
24, 26 to 30. | Brown Thrasher, 3, 5, 10, 12,
13, 15 to 21, 23, 25, 26. |
| Bluebird, 1, 2, 23, 28, 29, 30. | Catbird, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9 to 19. |
| Redstart, 1, 24. | Killdeer, 2, 4, 5, 7 to 11, 14, 16
18, 19, 21, 22, 27 to 30. |
| Black and White Warbler, 1, 12. | Spotted Sandpiper, 6, 11, 12. |
| Black-throated Green Warbler,
1, 5, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 21,
23, 24, 27 to 29. | Baltimore Oriole, 1. |
| Pine Warbler, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13,
14, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 27, 30. | Warbling Vireo, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
12, 15. |
| Ovenbird, 1, 6. | Red-eyed Vireo, 19, 26, 27, 29 |
| Blackburnian Warbler, 1. | Yellow-throated Vireo, 1. |
| Nashville Warbler, 23, 29. | Indigo Bird, 2, 4, 18. |
| Magnolia Warbler, 4, 5, 10, 13,
16, 18, 19, 21, 22. | Nighthawk, 1, 3. |
| | Bobolink, 3, 4, 7, 23. |
| | Hummingbird, 1. |
| | Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 4 to 8
19, 21, 30. |

Lesser Yellowlegs, 13, 17, 19.	Kingbird, 3.
Hell Diver, 1, 3, 5, 6.	Red-breasted Nuthatch, 24
Screech Owl, 4, 6, 11.	White-breasted Nuthatch, 1, 3
Scarlet Tanager, 12.	4, 5, 7 to 10, 12 to 15, 17 to
Hermit Thrush, 18, 19, 25, 27.	19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29.
Chimney Swift, 2 to 8, 10 to 15,	Brown Creeper, 30.
17, 19, 20 to 24, 26, 27, 29.	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 27,
Snowbird, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30.	29, 30.
Least Flycatcher, 5, 13, 20, 23,	Bobwhite, 29.
24, 25.	Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 29.
Wood Pewee, 1 to 7, 12, 14, 15.	Golden-crowned Kinglet, 29, 30.
Phoebe, 28.	

Total number of species seen, 68.

OCTOBER.

Crow, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13	Tree Sparrow, 25.
to 17, 19 to 31.	Bronzed Grackle, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7,
Blue Jay, 1 to 12, 14 to 31.	10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18 to 23, 25.
White-breasted Nuthatch, 4, 7,	Red-winged Blackbird, 12, 13 19
11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27,	Cowbird, 2, 17, 19, 20.
28, 31.	Kingfisher, 14, 18.
Red-headed Woodpecker, 1 to	Killdeer, 1, 2, 3, 5 to 8, 12, 14,
6, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18 to 23,	16, 19, 20, 31.
27, 31.	Mourning Dove, 14.
Downy Woodpecker, 1, 3, 5, 6,	Towhee, 2, 3, 5, 12 to 17, 19 to
7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21,	23, 25.
24, 28 to 31.	House Wren, 1, 4, 5, 6, 17.
Flicker, 21.	Winter Wren, 17.
Song Sparrow, 1 to 9, 11 to 23,	Chickadee, 7, 21, 31.
25, 27, 28.	Red-shouldered Hawk, 13, 17.
Field Sparrow, 1, 2, 3, 5 to 23,	Meadowlark, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11,
26, 29.	14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
Savanna Sparrow, 1, 3.	Goldfinch, 1, 2, 3, to 10, 14, 17,
Lark Sparrow, 5, 17, 19.	19 to 24, 26, 28.
White-throated Sparrow, 1, 2, 3,	Catbird, 17.
5, 7, 9, 12 to 15, 17 to 26,	Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 2.
28, 30.	Hermit Thrush, 1, 2, 3, 9, 11
White-crowned Sparrow, 12, 14,	to 14, 16, 17, 18, 20.
17, 18, 21.	Chimney Swift, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
Fox Sparrow, 19, 31.	7, 8, 15.

- Screech Owl, 6.
 Snowbird, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9,
 11 to 31.
 Sapsucker, 1, 3, 11.
 Phoebe, 2, 3, 4, 7, 13, 18, 20, 24.
 Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2, 11,
 14, 20, 21, 23.
 Golden crowned Kinglet, 1 to
 6, 11, 12, 14, 16 to 24, 26 to 31.
 Brown Creeper, 1, 12, 14, 18,
 19, 26, 28, 29, 31.
 Robin, 1, 2, 3, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19.
 Bluebird, 3, 5, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17,
 18 to 23, 25, 30, 31.

- Hell Diver, 21.
 Pine Grosbeak, 22.
 Blue-headed Vireo, 20.
 Connecticut Warbler, 20.
 Black-throated Green Warbler,
 5, 15.
 Black-throated Blue Warbler, 18
 Pine Warbler, 6, 12, 26.
 Nashville Warbler, 1, 6, 11, 19.
 Yellow Palm Warbler, 15, 17,
 18, 20, 22, 31.
 Myrtle Warbler, 1 to 4, 9, 11
 to 31.

Total number of species seen, 50.

NOVEMBER.

- Crow, 2, 3, 4, 6 to 10, 12 to 18,
 20 to 27, 29.
 Blue Jay, 1 to 12, 14, 15, 19,
 20, 22 to 30.
 White-breasted Nuthatch, 1, 2,
 4, 6 to 9, 11 to 15, 19 to 23,
 26 to 30.
 Red-headed Woodpecker, 2, 7
 to 9, 11 to 15, 17, 18, 22, to
 25, 30.
 Downy Woodpecker, 1, 2, 4, 5,
 7, 8, 9, 11 to 14, 17, 18, 20 to 30
 Goldfinch, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13,
 17, 22, 23, 25, 28, 29.
 Chickadee, 3.
 Song Sparrow, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9,
 11, 27, 30.
 Fox Sparrow, 4.
 Lark Sparrow, 1.

- White-throated Sparrow, 29.
 White-crowned Sparrow, 5, 6.
 Tree Sparrow, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11,
 13, 26.
 Killdeer, 2, 17.
 Robin, 2, 22.
 Bluebird, 2.
 Red-winged Blackbird, 6.
 Towhee, 11.
 Screech Owl, 28.
 Myrtle Warbler, 1, 21.
 Brown Creeper, 1, 6, 7, 8, 9,
 11, 13, 14, 26, 28.
 Golden-crowned Kinglet, 7, 8, 12
 Snowbird, 1 to 15, 18, 19, 21
 to 30.
 Pine Grosbeak, 6.
 Mallard, 25.

Total number of species seen, 25.

Total number of species seen in autumn, 81.